7· Gulick E-5 (1952) 1955 ME1 Lebanon ME1

till the chapters on "Kinship Structure and Marriage Patterns" and "The Patterns of Culture Change.")

BUILDINGS, HOUSES, AND HOUSE-TYPES

The map (Fig. 3) indicates the location of the institutional buildings in the village proper.[1] Four of the six shops (sing. *dikkaan*, plur. *dakakiin*) are concentrated in the *saḥa*. Actually, building 9 was not open during the period of study, but building 6 is partitioned into halves in each of which there is an independent shop. Building 10 is also partitioned, one half being devoted to a shop whose proprietor is also a butcher. The other half is open when the need arises, being the place of business of one of the two barbers. Building 11, an old house, is occupied by the fifth shop, open only at times, which specializes in cloth. The sixth shop, also not of the "general-store" type, is located in the house of its proprietor, farther down the main road. The two schools are rather widely separated, but this is probably accidental since the location of the private school is determined by the fact that it occupies the lower floor of the master's own house. Similarly the two bakeries, one in the *saḥa*, are immediately adjacent to the houses of their respective owners, one of whom is the private school master. Building 5 is the only one in the village which is entirely devoted to an olive press. There are, however, two other presses in the village proper (one in the lower part of the one remaining occupied house in the al-Waaṭiyya section, the other in the lower part of a house near the meeting point of the Sar at-Tiini and Dayr al-Qassiis sections); there is a third under construction in the eastern end of the *saḥa*, and a fourth at Ḥilwi. Two of these presses are specialized for the reduction of carob pods to a mash from which *dibs*, a kind of jam, is made. There is also a mill, operated by a German-made gasoline engine, which is part of the store in building 8. The upper story, and part of the lower story, of building 8 is occupied by one of the Affiliate Families (see next chapter) of the village.

It has been noted that the long axis of most of the houses is parallel to the contours of the ridge, often flush with terrace walls. Not infrequently the paths between the houses are, in fact, the tops of wide terrace walls, and sometimes these are two or three feet higher than the earth which they support.

The great majority of the houses have two levels. In some cases these are directly superimposed. In many others, they are staggered, so that the roof of the lower level forms a very useful terrace which is flush with the floor of the upper level. There are invariably separate entrances to the upper and lower levels. The writer is aware of not a single instance of interior staircases leading from one level to another. Probably the reason for this is that staircases would take up a great deal of room which cannot be afforded. Frequently, the pitch of the ground is such that one can simply walk onto the roof of a house directly or by a very short flight of steps. More frequently, however, one must climb onto roofs, either on

1 - [AL-Munsif -- Analyst]

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Table 108

Location of Toilet Facilities in Household

Location of toilet facilities	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1904	100.00	
In house	1534	80.57	.009
Outhouse	115	6.04	.005
Public	16	0.84	
Shared	200	10.50	.007
None	32	1.68	
No answer	7	0.37	

514
312
365

Table 109

Source of Water in Household

Source of water	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1840	100.00	
City	1718	93.37	.006
Neighbour	76	4.13	.004
Cistern	28	1.52	
None	18	0.98	